

ROSENFELD'S

To The Stout WOMEN.

Get a Nemo Self Reducing Corset.
No woman has ever yet reduced her abdomen with comfort and perfect safety by the use of any corset except the Nemo N312 for the tall stout women, 314 for the short stout woman, 320 with flattening back.
Any style \$3.00 a pair.
We carry in stock all sizes from 20 to 36.

Nottingham Lace Curtains.

\$2 Curtains at \$1.50. 65c Curtains at 50c.
\$1 Curtains at 75c. \$1.25 Curtains at \$1.

Anyone who wishes to buy Fruit of Loom a yard wide Bleached Cotton or Androscoggin at 10c a yard and Lancaster Gingham at 7c a yard, cut this ad out and you can buy all you want at

ROSENFELD'S,
518-20 King St., Alexandria, Va.

A Cordial Invitation

Is extended to all who wish to open personal, professional, business, trustee or corporation accounts.

The same care is given to the smallest account as to the largest.

Drafts issued DIRECT on all parts of the world.

Investments and collections made.
An attractive rate of interest paid in our SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Alexandria National Bank,
CORNER OF KING AND ROYAL STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

OYSTER SEASON NOW OPEN.

CHERRYSTONE OYSTERS ON HALF SHELL.

FAMILY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

New Hotel Rammel. Rammel's Restaurant.

Bell Phone 169. Bell Phone 70.
Capital City Phone 32. Capital City Phone 63

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES



We Speak Plainly

but truthfully when we say that you do not know what real lighting is unless you have the electric. There is as much difference between the electric light and others as there is between sun and moonlight. With the exception of the power we supply

Everything Electrical

We can wire your house and install the lights.

Alexandria Electric Co.

502 King St. Bell Phone 193.

FINANCIAL

ESTABLISHED 1882.

BURKE & HERBERT,

Bankers.

Modernly equipped for banking in its various branches.

Deposits received subject to check at sight.

Collections made on all points.

High-grade investment securities bought and sold.

Letters of Credit and Foreign Exchange furnished.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

A Savings Department in which interest is allowed on deposits.

CHAS. R. HOFF, PRESIDENT. GEO. E. WARFIELD, CASHIER.

First National Bank,

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Designated Depository of the United States.

CAPITAL SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$100,000 \$155,000

CHAS. R. HOFF, J. F. MUIR, G. L. BOOTH, B. BAER, JR.

Prompt attention given to all business, including collections throughout the United States and Europe.

FREE. In order to introduce our Fragrant Glycerine Lotion, we will give to each customer who buys a bottle of Cherry Cough Syrup or Niche's Hair Tonic during the next 10 days a 10c bottle of Fragrant Glycerine Lotion absolutely free.

E. S. LEADBEATER & SONS.

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 27, 1908.

A Government to Kick About.

"We kick about our own government," said a reformer, "and it is doubtless pretty bad, but what would we think if it took the taxpayers' money to pay every year a pension of \$50,000 to the Gouda, another of \$75,000 to the Astors and another still of \$25,000 to the Vanderbilts? That is what goes on in England. The English doctor, the English druggist, the English carpenter, all sorts of handiwork Englishmen, are taxed \$200 or \$300 a year, and the money goes to pay the huge pension of some ducal loafer who is already too rich. Charles II., for instance, granted an eternal pension of \$95,000 a year to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. In all the years since Charles II.'s time that pension has been paid out of the taxpayers' pockets. To this day it is paid. The present Duke of Richmond and Gordon settles for his dinners at the Ritz in London or at Ciro's in Monte Carlo with money earned by English butchers, bricklayers and blacksmiths."—Exchange.

The Lion's Mouth.

The use of the lion's mouth as the vent of a fountain is so common that it cannot be regarded as accidental. As a matter of fact, the custom (like so many customs—not forgetting the fountain pen) came from Egypt, which adopted it because the annual inundation of the Nile takes place when the sun is in the constellation Leo—the lion. The allusion is too obvious to need pointing out. The oldest fixed date (4241 B. C.) can be traced to Egypt, where the calendar was introduced in the middle of the forty-third century. And the history of modern shipbuilding began in Egypt, where it can be traced to about 3000 B. C. The most recent discoveries give to the land of Egypt a clean run of about 11,000 years without any admixture of foreign races. "Egypt, land of hidden mysteries, great mother of science and art, what thinking mind has not dreamed of thee?"—New York Press.

Husband Would Settle.

From India comes a story of the disfigurement of a very distinguished soldier. It happened at a big dinner, where he had taken in a pretty American globe trotter, who asked him to pass a dish of almonds and raisins. "With pleasure," replied the gallant son of Mars, "but do you know that what you have asked for is called in the vernacular kissmies and that the penalty of a kiss attaches to the request?" "Is that so?" answered the woman calmly. "I must consult my husband," and she called across the table to him and told him of the request. "Quite so," he replied, "according to the custom of the country it is a just debt and must be paid, but is the general aware of the arrangement made when we married that I must settle all my wife's liabilities?"

Submerged Aristocrats.

Some curious letters are quoted by Mr. Percival Bickerstaffe, the pedigree searcher, in an interview with a representative of the London Tribune. One runs: "I am a plumber and gasfitter out of work. My stomach is empty, but in my art is the blood of noble birth. . . . I claim the family title and tenements which I will not be denied the same." A city clerk wrote: "I have long suspected that I am of high birth. People tell me that I have manners above my station of life. My photograph herewith shows that I have an aristocratic cast of face and will perhaps be a clew to my ancestry. I do not ask for fortune, but I aspire to the pride of race."

Beans to Separate Bones.

Anatomists, when they wish to separate the bones of a skull, sometimes resort to a very peculiar procedure. They fill the skull with small beans and place it in a vessel of water. The beans swell and rend the skull apart at the sutures. The well known German physiologist, Grehant, measured the force which the beans are capable of exerting under these conditions and found that it indicated five atmospheres, equal to the average pressure in the boiler of a steam engine.

Put on More Than the Saddle.

A cookery teacher was giving a lesson to a class of children and questioning them on the joints of mutton. The neck, shoulder, leg and loin had been mentioned.

"Now," said the teacher, "there is another joint no one has mentioned. Come, Mary, I know your father is a groom; what does he often put on a horse?"

"A dollar each way, miss," was the unexpected answer.—Cassell's Saturday Journal.

Not a Dog.

Old Lady (to chemist)—I want a box of canine pills. Chemist—What's the matter with the dog? Old Lady (indignantly)—I want you to understand, sir, that my husband is a gentleman. (In profound silence the chemist put up some canine pills).—London Queen.

His Name.

"Who is that long haired fellow?" "Uriah Rembrandt Peigels. He's making quite a name for himself." "I should think he would. If my parents had given me a name like his I'd have started to make one for myself at once."

A Good Example.

Father—Why did you run away, Franz? Franz—Because mamma was so unkind. Father—That is no reason. Do I run away?—Wiener Caricatures.

The Universal Tyrant.

Everybody condemns the silk hat, everybody finds it absurd—and everybody wears it.—Paris Siecle.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a Favorite.

"We prefer Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to any other for our children," says Mr. L. J. Woodbury of Twining, Mich. "It has also done the work for us in hard colds and croup, and we take pleasure in recommending it." For sale by W. F. Creighton and Richard Gibson.

DeWitt's Carbolized Which Hazel Salve is especially good for piles. Sold by W. F. Creighton.

seem to take the cost of these things into consideration."

"Who pays for the parks, the police, the fire department?" asked the idiot. "It will all come out of the pockets of the city, of course. All the city has to do is to establish a municipal printing establishment and publish a few bonds whenever the sinking fund gets below the water line. Say they need a hundred million to start with. That means only a hundred thousand bonds of a par value of \$1,000. Or they might get 'em out in smaller denominations of \$100 each, so that the people could buy them and thus put a lot of us in possession of a certificate of ownership. They'd look mighty pretty framed and hung on the wall. The best way to do, however, would be to send them over to England and sell 'em there, for it is an established fact that there is always somebody in England somewhere that will buy anything."

"That remains to be proved," said Mr. Brief.

"Well, all I have to say is that if you'll pay my expenses to London and back, guarantee me immunity from prosecution and provide me with the certificates I'll have Boston Common incorporated at \$1,000,000 tomorrow and sell the whole issue at 43 before the first day of next April," said the idiot. "I'll make the late G. Whitaker Wright look like 30 cents."

"That may be, but they'd prosecute you just the same. They landed Wright and they landed Hooley for very much the same sort of thing. And after awhile they'd do the same with the city if it put its private printed bonds for municipal ownership of the trolley on the market," persisted Mr. Brief. "Can't you see that?"

"Yes," said the idiot. "But that's the biggest point for the municipality in the whole business. You can't send a whole city to jail, you know."

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

LOSS \$510,000 A WEEK.

Cost of Municipal Ownership to English Wage Earners.

During the years 1901-05 the rate of wages paid in Great Britain declined to such an extent that at the end of that period the workers were getting \$510,000 less a week than in 1900. The total loss in wages for the five years was more than \$100,000,000. The parliamentary report from which these figures are taken records a reaction during the first half of last year, but the increase is but a bagatelle compared with the enormous loss recorded above.

As England is the country where government municipal ownership is most general, these figures show that public ownership does not raise wages in general, but raises the wages of the few at the expense of the many.

This tremendous reduction in wages is due largely to increased taxation caused by the losses of the government and municipal industries, for higher taxes mean higher rents and a general increase in the cost of production, which must be offset in some way if England is to maintain her trade in the face of the world's competition. The easiest way to economize is to cut wages, and so the wage earner has had to pay for municipal experiments both in lower wages and higher rents.

When the wage earner is asked to vote for municipal ownership he should bear in mind that at the same time he would vote for all that goes with it—higher living expenses and lower wages, perhaps no wages at all. Who benefits? The politician who gets a new popular issue, the politician's close friends who are put on municipal jobs and the large consumer who gets his service for less than cost. Where does the wage earner come in? He pays the bills.

Philadelphia's Waterworks.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger predicts a general shakeup in the water department as the result of a recent inspection of the pumping stations. It states that evidence of neglect and inefficiency was found on every hand. This is not surprising in view of the fact that some of the "engineers" in charge of pumping stations were originally appointed as coal heavers and owe to political influence their promotion to their present responsible positions. The officials admit that the condition is serious, as much of the machinery is so worn as to be incapable of performing anything like its full duty. It is also admitted that much of the material received for repairs, etc., is defective and not in accordance with specifications. This condition has been known to members of the council for years.

Unfair Distribution of Cost.

A special dispatch from Kirkwood, Mo., to the Chicago Tribune states that the municipal electric light plant of that city has proved a failure. The generating plant will be shut down, and electricity will be purchased from a private company at one-third of what it has cost the city to make it. The city will sell to its customers at a price high enough to enable it to light the streets without cost to the taxpayers. This is typical of municipal ownership inequity—to force the users of electricity to pay for all the street lighting, although they are not benefited any more than the citizens who use gas or oil.

Failure of Municipal Bakeries.

The failure of the municipal bakeries at Catania, Italy, is reported by Mr. Churchill, the British consul at Palermo. There was a \$30,000 deficit in the balance sheet, and the request governing a loan of \$50,000 was refused by a royal commission. In consequence the institution has been closed.—United States Consular Reports.

MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of E. H. JANNEY CAR COUPLES COMPANY, incorporated, will be held at No. 128 south Fairfax street, Alexandria, Virginia, on MONDAY, March 2, 1908, at 3 o'clock p. m. LAURENCE STABLER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE N. A. W. PROVISION COMPANY.

will be held at the office of said company, No. 118 south Fairfax street, Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, March 12, 1908, at 3 o'clock p. m. FRANK M. FIBOR, Assistant Secretary.

PREMIER OAT FLAKES in season, just received by

FANNY DARK CAPE CO. CHAS. BERNIER, by sale by J. C. MILBURN.

CAD FOR THE WAGE EARNERS.

Judge Grosscup Says Municipal Ownership Would Lower Wages.

Government control and operation would also be found, I think, to have a disadvantageous effect upon the special interest of the laboring man. Labor sometimes gets less than the enterprise employing can afford to pay, but labor never gets more, at least for any length of time, than the enterprise can afford to pay. Lowered efficiency therefore means lowered wages. And public ownership always has been and always will be on this account attended by lower wages. The men who are motormen on the municipal street railways of Glasgow, for instance, get a little less than 13 cents an hour; the motormen of Chicago get from 21 to 24 cents an hour. The locomotive engineer of a German government railroad gets \$4 per month; the American locomotive engineer makes easily three times that much. And through the whole schedule of wages paid by public and by private enterprises the same difference runs.

But there is still another side to this objection, what he called its personal side, the effect of public ownership on organized labor. Much as labor organizations have been abused here and there by opposing interests and much as here and there labor organizations have abused their privileges, it is in labor organizations that the laboring man finds and will continue to find the source of bettered conditions.

Asking for higher wages the one man is unheard. But the many speaking as one make themselves heard. So that the labor organization is the laborer's industrial protector.

But the many speaking as one must have some one to whom to speak, some concrete party with whom to deal. Under government ownership that party would be the whole public. Let not the ready sympathy of the people for alternative measures such as factory legislation and the like be given too wide a significance, for even there the task was long and hard, nor the readiness of the public to side in at times of labor strikes with the employees. In those situations the public is an outside party, not the other party. Until in some public controlled enterprise there is a demand by the employee for higher wages or changed conditions, some demand that will directly cost the public something in dollars and cents, the laboring man is without proof that the public can be more easily reached than private enterprise.

Something in this line, however, we already know. Government servants, from the highest to the lowest, are the poorest paid people in America. Put, man for man, against corresponding grades in private enterprise, the president of the United States against the presidents of the great corporations, cabinet officers against the managers of corporation departments, postal clerks on the railways against express clerks, laborers against laborers, the advantage in every case is with the employee of the private enterprise. And this we know, too—that, though the matter has often been urged, the people at large will not listen to any proposition for increase of pay in the government service. Given then a private employer or the public as employer with whom to deal, the one a thousand times more accessible and infinitely prompt to reach results than the other, to my mind nothing is clearer than that employment by the public would be followed by a severe impairment of the influence and efficiency of the labor organization and of the good it has done for its membership.—Hon. Peter S. Grosscup in American Magazine.

The soothing spray of Ely's Liquid Cream Balm, used in an atomizer, is an unspeakable relief to sufferers from Catarrh. Some of them describe it as Godsend, and wonder. The thick, foul discharge is dislodged and the patient breathes free, perhaps for the first time in weeks. Liquid Cream Balm contains all the healing, purifying elements of the solid form, and it never fails to satisfy. Sold by all druggists for 75c, including spraying tube, or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren street, New York.

GROCERIES.

W. A. JOHNSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERIES.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Dealers in

ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS.

Have on hand Gibson's, O. X. X. X. X. X. and Pure Old Rye, Old Cabinet and Mono Grain Whiskies; also Baker's and Thompson's Pure Rye Whiskies, to which they invite the attention of the trade.

Orders from the country for merchandise shall receive prompt attention.

Consignments of Flour, Grain and Country Produce solicited, for which they guarantee the highest market prices and prompt returns. N. E. corner Cameron and Royal Streets.

JOHN AHERN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERIES

And Dealers in

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS.

Country Produce received daily. Our stock of Plain and Fancy Groceries embraces everything to be had in this line.

We hold largely in United States bonded warehouse and carry in stock various brands of the best

PURE RYE AND MAIZE WHISKIES.

Have also in store superior grades of Foreign and American

WINES, ALES, BROWN STOUT, &c.

Satisfaction Guaranteed as to Price and Quality.

Corner Prince and Commerce Streets.

QUALITY TEELS.

J. C. MILBURN,

113 North Royal Street : Alexandria, Va.

Dealer in

FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES

Proprietor of the

POTOMAC BRAND FLOUR,

which is unequalled

—Coffee Freshly Roasted—

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OTTERBURN

Lithia and Magnesia Springs

Greatest known Water for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Kidney and Liver Troubles.

Leading Physicians endorse it and testify to its great merit.

FRANK WARFIELD, Druggist

Successor to WARFIELD & HALL.

SOLE AGENT.

N. W. corner Fairfax and Prince Streets.

LEADBEATER'S EMULSION OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL, combined with hypophosphites of lime and soda. Fourteen ounces bottles 50 cents. For sale by E. S. LEADBEATER & SONS.

AUCTION SALE.

R. F. Knox, auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF A DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT IN THE CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Pursuant to the terms of a deed of trust dated June 6, 1907, and duly recorded among the last records of the City of Alexandria, Virginia, in Deed Book No. 54, page 83, given by John B. Montgomery and Moral A. Montgomery, his wife, to the undersigned Trustees, to secure the Mercantile Railway Building & Loan Association of Alexandria, Virginia, the payment of a sum of money as therein set forth, default having been made in the payment of said sum, and at the request and by the direction of the Board of Directors of said Mercantile Railway Building & Loan Association, the undersigned will offer for sale, at public auction, in front of the Royal street entrance to the Market Building, in the City of Alexandria, Virginia, at 12 o'clock noon, on

TUESDAY, March 3, 1908,

all that lot of ground, with the improvements thereon, in a city.

Beginning at a point on the east side of West street one hundred and thirty feet, two inches north of Duke street, and thence north on West street fourteen feet, two inches to an alley two feet wide; thence east parallel with Duke street one hundred and fifteen feet, five inches to an alley four feet wide; thence south on said four-foot alley sixteen feet, two inches; thence west in a direct line to the beginning, with the right of way over said alleys in common with others entitled thereto. The four-foot alley is shown on the map of the City of Alexandria, Virginia, at 12 o'clock noon, on

THOMAS J. FANNON, Trustees.

J. K. M. NORTON, Agent.

THE SUN.

(Baltimore, Md.)

Can be had of every dealer or newsboy at 1 cent.

The Sun's special correspondents throughout the United States, as well as every other part of the world, make it the greatest newspaper that can be printed.

Its Washington and New York bureaus are the best of their kind in the United States upon all important events in the legislative and financial centers of the country.

The Sun's market reports and commercial columns are complete and reliable, and put the farmer, the merchant and the broker in touch with all important points in the United States and other countries.

The Sun, in addition to the news of the day, publishes fashion articles and miscellanea writings from men and women of note and prominence.

The Sun is published on Sunday as well as every other day of the week.

By mail the Daily Sun, \$3 a year, including the Sunday Sun, \$4. The Sunday Sun alone, \$1 a year.

A. S. ABELL COMPANY, Publishers and Proprietors, Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

The newspaper in the home is a necessity. Get one that can be safely read by the entire family. The Tribune is a paper that prints all the news of the world in such a manner as to be readable without offending the laws of good taste. It is a human paper—one edited by men and women; and while, at times, it may occasionally make mistakes, its readers believe and trust in it. There is nothing ever printed in the Tribune that will not interest and educate, just as it is a fact that it is a daily printed that will offend no one.

With the Sunday Tribune you get a handsome illustrated supplement of timely topics, and a superb story page magazine with well covered, which contains most interesting fiction and short stories by well known authors. One of the most complete and interesting Sunday Newspapers published.

The Daily and Sunday Tribune is the ideal family newspaper. A dollar bill sent to the Circulation Department of The Tribune, New York, will bring The Daily and Sunday Tribune into your family for one month. Or send \$10 for one year.

For Mount Vernon, Richmond and points south at 42¢, 43¢, 83¢ and 112¢ a m., 45¢ 50¢ (local), 10¢, 20¢, 30¢, 40¢, 50¢, 60¢, 70¢, 80¢, 90¢, 100¢, 110¢, 120¢, 130¢, 140¢, 150¢, 160¢, 170¢, 180¢, 190¢, 200¢, 210¢, 220¢, 230¢, 240¢, 250¢, 260¢, 270¢, 280¢, 290¢, 300¢, 310¢, 320¢, 330¢, 340¢, 350¢, 360¢, 370¢, 380¢, 390¢, 400¢, 410¢, 420¢, 430¢, 440¢, 450¢, 460¢, 470¢, 480¢, 490¢, 500¢, 510¢, 520¢, 530¢, 540¢, 550¢, 560¢, 570¢, 580¢, 590¢, 600¢, 610¢, 620¢, 630¢, 640¢, 650¢, 660¢, 670¢, 680¢, 690¢, 700¢, 710¢, 720¢, 730¢, 740¢, 750¢, 760¢, 770¢, 780¢, 790¢, 800¢, 810¢, 820¢, 830¢, 840¢, 850¢, 860¢, 870¢, 880¢, 890¢, 900¢, 910¢, 920¢, 930¢, 940¢, 950¢, 960¢, 970¢, 980¢, 990¢, 1000¢.

For Mount Vernon, Richmond and points south at 42¢, 43¢, 83¢ and 112¢ a m., 45¢ 50¢ (local), 10¢, 20¢, 30¢, 40¢, 50¢, 60¢, 70¢, 80¢, 90¢, 100¢, 110¢, 120¢, 130¢, 140¢, 150¢, 160¢, 170¢, 180¢, 190¢, 200¢, 210¢, 220¢, 230¢, 240¢, 250¢, 260¢, 270¢, 280¢, 290¢, 300¢, 310¢, 320¢, 330¢, 340¢, 350¢, 360¢, 370¢, 380¢, 390¢, 400¢, 410¢, 420¢, 430¢, 440¢, 450¢, 460¢, 470¢, 480¢, 490¢, 500¢, 51